

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844 No. 2277

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party.* No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken.

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 . James W

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Page 15

* The brig *Genie*, from the Whale Fishery, signalled again last evening, but it was not ascertained that she would enter the Heads until morning. She has been in Broken Bay Tuesday last.

August 30.—Governor Phillip, brig. Captain
e, for Norfolk Island, with stores, &c.
engers—Mr. Purefoy, Judge of Commis-
; Mr. Fisher, Crown Prosecutor; Mr.
n, Ensign Isdell, and twelve rank and file
e 99th Regiment, twenty-three prisoners
e Crown, and two in the steerage.

August 30.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Steer, from Morpeth, with 170 bags corn, 13 bags bacon, 53 casks tallow, 4 bales tobacco, 68 bags bran, 43 trusses hay, &c.; *War*, steamer, 130, Allen, from Morpeth, 70 trusses hay, 450 bushels grain, &c.

August 30.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Steer, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Tamar*, 130, Allen, for Morpeth; *Union*, 32, n, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Eclipse*, Brooke, for the Hunter, in ballast; *Ocean*, 35, M'Intyre, for the Hunter, with 30 lbs beef; *Star*, 12, Sopas, for Ulladulla and Lee, with sundries.

August 30.—*Meg Merrilies*, ship, Captain
 npson, for Guam, with sundries.

L. W. Gillies, Mr. McElleran, Mr. Thomas
son, Mr. W. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Miss
Master Roberts, Mr. W. Wills, Messrs.
and T. Roberts, Mr. Peter McDerimid, Mr.
May, Mr. T. Williamson, Mr. T. Nock,
Williamson, Mrs. Nock and daughter,
and three Messrs. Nock, Mr. Malony,
R. Goldsack, Mrs. Goldsack, and Mrs.
son.

guist 30.—*Mag Merrilies*, ship, Captain
ison, for Guam: original cargo—9 casks
ongery, 12 bundles shovels, 23 kegs
100 casks bottled beer, order. Shipped at
ey—100 bags maize, Smith and Campbell.

barque, 55 tons, Marshall; 400 casks
tallow, 4195 hides, 1000 horns, 350 bags
wool, and 50 bales wool, on board.

etta, barque, 356 tons, Darley, about to commence loading.

4, brig, Walsh, from Adelaide 15th August.
Templar, ship, Brown, from London 2nd
York 16th May, with emigrants; *Corinthian*,
frican ship, Easterbrook, from the Whale
ery. 27. *Coquette*, schooner, Cummins,
Port Phillip 23rd August.

Phillip, and Launceston. 26. *Shamrock*,
mer, Brown, for Auckland. 27. *Marian*,
mer, Ford, for Port Phillip. 30. *Governor*
ip, brig, Boyle, for Norfolk Island,
IPS FOR LONDON.—The *Haidee* will sail

and passages have been engaged on board
His Honor Chief Justice Dowling and
y. The *Ceylon*, having discharged her in-
cargo, is also taking in her dead weight,
at portion of which is already engaged.
Egeretta will commence loading during the

IMPLANT.—All the single females, a considerable number of the male immatures (inclusive of those with families) by this have been engaged in a much shorter than those by other vessels which have immediately preceded her. There are several

and as the *Templar* is the last immigrant for Sydney this season, or probably until beginning of next year, we have no doubt remainder will go off quickly.

DIARY.

1st.	SUN,		HIGH WATER.	
	rise	sets	MORN	EVEN.
SATURDAY	6 21	5 39	9 42	10 6
SUNDAY	6 21	5 39	10 30	10 54

* Several advertisements are unavoidably
 delayed until the next publication.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1944.

THE CORPORATION ACT.
the preparation of the citizen lists for

would suggest that the Corporation
 Amendment Act, which is now before the
 Council, should not come into operation

think also that persons who are
used in different wards should have a

ward, why should they not have a vote each ward? A leading principle in the is, that no person shall be taxed who not a vote, and following out that ciple, persons taxed in different places

bers of the Legislative Council (or in
land for members of the House of
mons) a person may vote in every
a or county for which he is qualified,
he ought to do the same for members

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.
SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.
LAND GRIEVANCES.

Committee of Council on the Land
advances be taken into consideration,—he
would submit to the Council the following
resolutions founded on that Report :—

appointed "to enquire into and report upon all grievances connected with the lands of the territory, with an instruction to distinguish between the grievances which can be redressed in the colony, and those which cannot." adopts generally the opinions con-

That the recommendations said to have been made by the Governor are impracticable in principle, and oppressive in detail, and ought to be recalled.

right Honorable the Secretary of State, by
General Hewitt, on the 30th April, 1844.
are founded on principles which cannot be
worked out without the utter ruin of the
raising interests.

ceeds the expense of the Commissioner and Border Police, it is the opinion of this Council that the license fee should be reduced to a nominal sum, or abolished altogether.

[illegible]

That the experiment of imposing a similar charge on the colony for like purposes in Van Diemen's Land has totally failed; one-fourth of the local expenditure of that colony being absorbed by the necessity defrayed from the Military Chest, and

That Her Majesty be therefore humbly requested to recommend to Parliament that the amount of £344,739 15s. 4d., being arrears due to the Home Government, be paid to the colony, and that the sum of £62,751 15s. 11d. per annum, being the due portion of the expense entailed by the presence of a convict population in the colony, be paid by the Home Government; or should Her Majesty be disposed to consider any other mode of compensation desirable, upon taking into Her gracious consideration the fact that 59,788 convicts were transported to the colony—and also the present and prospective resources of the colony, of which upwards of 100,000 persons are subsisting on private and public charities; and in the other, hundreds of cattle are daily destroyed for the mere hides and tallow, which would in the opinion of the Council be of equivalent advantage to this colony, if the like number of 59,788 free immigrants were sent out at the expense of the Home Government within the next five years; and the colony, through the operation of the proposed commodities, be reimbursed in the sum annually due to it, amounting to £62,751 15s. 11d., as hereinbefore expressed, which measure would have been tend largely to increase the prosperity of the colony, and the exports of the United Kingdom.

Dr. LANG said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolutions proposed by his honorable friend and colleague, and he thought that the colony and the country were much indebted to him for the opportunity afforded upon the subject (hear, hear), and the patriotism which had induced him to enter upon a question which was the most important to the colony, and the welfare of the community that had been brought before the House, since he (Dr. Lang) had been a member of it. The convict origin of this colony, and its continuation as a penal settlement for half a century, with but few exceptions, and the society, and had induced relations with the mother country, such as had never before been exemplified in the history of British colonies. The state of things in the American colonies, while they were in a state of rebellion, was totally different: for whereas this colony was at the first exclusively a convict colony, convicts being sent here in vast numbers, with but few persons, and those only officers, servants, and a few tradesmen, the reverse was the case in America. Still the convict system had been objected to there. When the population of America was three millions, with but few convicts, only twenty thousand, this was considered too great a number, and it was complained of. This influx of convicts became so intolerable in America that the celebrated Dr. Franklin wrote to the British Government, requesting them there, to reject the enormity and injustice of the case; and it was at that occasion that that celebrated philanthropist made use of the expression which had before been mentioned, that England was sending convicts there, as she had no place else to send them, he replied by asking how England would like to have the convicts sent, which were so troublesome in America, to land where they were so useful, alluded to America in order to show how incomparably more favourable was her case than that of this colony; and yet America, at that time, was in a state of civil war, previous to the war of independence, and the delegates to England to remonstrate against it. What would America have done had she been subjected to the enormous expenses for police and for the maintenance of the convicts, as they then, in addition to the heavy expense of the judicial establishments? No doubt the system of transportation had been of vast expense to the mother country; but looking at the enormous expense of the convict system, the efficiency of any particular method of disposing of convicts, there could be no doubt that the Mother Country had gained a very great gain.

But the British had gained a great amount by the system of transportation. The expense of the expense had been, and frightful as the mismanagement of the system had also been. The whole expense of sending the convicts here, and the expense of maintaining them, depended, were far less than would have been the expense of keeping the convicts in the Mother Country. If the convicts had been retained in the Mother Country, not only would the expense have been the expense of maintaining them for the first seven years, but the convicts not being able to find employment would have returned again and again to crime and punishment, and consequently the expense of maintaining them, and their families in an honest way, as they were enabled to do here after the expiration of their sentences, and the country would have had to execute thousands of men at large, and the expense of maintaining the convicts in the Mother Country would have been the expense of maintaining the number of failures in consequence of that mismanagement, vast numbers of convicts had been sent to the Mother Country, and the penitentiaries, would have returned again and again to crime, until at length they came to be hanged. Numbers of them had settled down here after the expiration of their sentences, and they were up respectable families (hear)—and their children were now extending the English language, the knowledge of English laws, and the Christian religion, in the wide of the land. He (Dr. Lang) was not a supporter of the system, as the best mode of disposing of convicts,—transportation on a large scale. When examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, he was asked to estimate the expense of the system—not indeed to this part of the continent, because of the frightful mismanagement which he had witnessed—but to some other part of the coast, and with such a small number of convicts, and with such a small number of years might all have suggested. As he had before said, the system of transportation had cost England far less than the keeping of the convicts in the Mother Country. The management of the Mother Country were not chargeable with the excess of expenditure over that which would have been caused if the system had been managed with common sense. This was an extraordinary statement of Van Diemen's Land—it was an old story—that during the government of Sir George Arthur, the commandant of one of the convict stations wrote to the Governor, that he was not able to employ the convicts under his charge, and requesting instructions as to how he should employ them; an answer was returned that he was to employ them in digging a number of pits, the pits being made by the convicts themselves. This was done, and again the commandant applied for instructions as to how the men were to be employed, and the instructions were to fill the pits up with stones. This was an extraordinary and prodigious waste of labour which had all along marked the mismanagement of the system, by which the country had been deprived of the improvements which might have been made if the system had been managed with common sense. In America the labour of convicts was not thus thrown away; the convicts by their labour supported themselves, and paid for the erection and keeping up of the prisons, and in many cases they were employed in the construction and in others a revenue created, so much so indeed that it had become a matter of serious consideration with philosophers and philanthropists, that they were not doing any harm to the free colonists were not to be blamed for it. After the government of the Mother Country had founded this colony, they were too much occupied with the just and necessary war which they were engaged in, to have any attention to this fragment of the world. It was alleged that the colony had received such important benefits from the labour of convicts, that there was no need for any more. But the cost of the colony was far out balanced by the expenditure for police and gaols, which would be as a millstone on the necks of the colonists for a century to come, much more than the benefit that might be derived from them. But never a convict had been sent here than that they should be burdened with the enormous charge of police and gaols, and the judicial establishments. The expense of all these, if there had

claims; and that the British Government would do justice at last. He had much pleasure in mentioning the resolution, in which his honorable friend and colleague, the member for Melbourne.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that it was not his intention to offer any decided or strong opinion on the subject, but to leave the House, but it would not be in his power to support the resolutions in their present shape. He would suggest to the honorable member who moved the resolutions, that as the subject was one of great importance, and that he well that it should be referred to a Select Committee. Such a Committee might enquire into the subject, and come to an understanding upon the merits of the subject, and might be prepared in which the Council could be consulted, and a resolution which would consequently have more weight than resolutions passed in this way, on which, although passed, considerable difference of opinion might be entertained. Some of the details of the resolutions proposed would, in any case, have to be amended; and besides this, he for one entertained an objection to the remedy proposed, in consequence of the importance of the subject, and the respect to be shown to the Council.

The subject had been frequently before the Legislature since 1835; the charge for police and gaols had been the subject of protest in 1836, and by members of the late Council, and by public opinion. The subject had been the subject of protests and remonstrances had been sent to the Home Government, and almost every year representations had been made to the Home Government on the subject, but hitherto without success. He had received several despatches from the different Secretaries of State on the subject had invariably been so perceptive in refusing to undertake any particular course of action, that he was almost without hope of success. Still the honorable member for Melbourne deserved the thanks of the community and the House for the industry he had applied, and for the variety of information he had collected on the subject. He would not follow the honorable member through all his observations, but he thought it right to refer to the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Sturt's motion, which had before been referred to the honorable member. The result of the discussion was unfavourable to the colony; the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke against Mr. Sturt's motion, and the result was, that there was also an unfavourable expression of opinion by the present Prime Minister of England. He would read what Sir Robert Peel said on that occasion.

The charges for the police establishment and gaols in the colony of New South Wales, and the number of convicts sent from the mother country, have been the subject of much discussion, and the transmission of convicts from the mother country is impeded to its pecuniary and commercial prosperity, and the colony is not able to support this charge on New South Wales. But the subject of transferring this charge to the mother country admits of much discussion, and great advantages from this circumstance. In a pamphlet, published in London, by Mr. J. G. Macleay, *On behalf of the colony*, it is stated, that the *value of the profit of capital in the colony is at least 20 per cent.* The value of the profit of capital of wool was 24½ sh. the quantity in 1839, only thirty-two tons, and the quantity in 1840, 100 tons. The colony and Van Diemen's Land, to acquire the land for the mother country, is £21,000,000. This increase, it is stated, would be contributory to the immense cost of the mother country, to say to the colony, "You must bear the cost of the police establishment, and the labour and the maintenance of order, which might not be thrown on colonies which have not derived such advantages as the colony of New South Wales. Of those who have so vastly increased your resources!" It is stated, that the colony of New South Wales is a regard for that unfortunate sufferer the public treasury, which I firmly believe to be the most oppressed and the most unfortunate colony in the world. If the colony is poor, if she have no commerce, if her resources are exhausted, if she have no resources, it is urged, for the mother country, and it is urged, on the other hand, there can be shown an enormous advantage to the mother country, in the colony of New South Wales, for example, has quadrupled, and that trade is in a state of rapid increase, and the colony gains a large per cent. on the trade, and that nothing would be more unwise than to check the progress of the colony, and to deprive the colony, which have already supplied so rich a harvest. So that, whether a colony be rich or poor, equally strong grounds are shown for the mother country, in the colony of New South Wales, to exercise its discretion in supplying the colony with convicts, and to exercise its discretion in such a sum as £50,000 a year; and even if Lord Glenelg did give an assurance of that nature to the colony, I am not at all disposed to believe that the mother country would exercise its discretion in supplying the colony with convicts, and to exercise its discretion in such a sum as £50,000 a year; and even if Lord Glenelg did give an assurance of that nature to the colony, I am not at all disposed to believe that the mother country would exercise its discretion in supplying the colony with convicts, and to exercise its discretion in such a sum as £50,000 a year; and even if Lord Glenelg did give an assurance of that nature to the colony, I am not at all disposed to believe that the mother country would exercise its discretion in supplying the colony with convicts, and to exercise its discretion in such a sum as £50,000 a year; 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ON SALE,
BRAN, in any quantity, corner
King and York streets.
N.B.—Maise for shipment in any quantity
August 20. 201

WANTED, a general house servant,
one that can cook and wash, to pro-
ceed to the country; only two in the family.
Apply to Mrs. Ensor, corner of Elizabeth
and Bathurst streets, between the hours of ten
and two. 2517

of—
Two pieces super brown cloth
One ditto invisible green ditto
One ditto blue ditto
Ten ditto black ditto
Terms at sale.

Goulburn) together with all improvements, will be given in.
Catalogues and particulars of last returns
to be had previous to day of sale, on appli-
cation to Thomas U. Ryder, Esq., 207, Pitt-
street, or the Auctioneer. 2795

ties—Grant from the Crown,
terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the
balance of the purchase money to be paid by
purchaser's bills, with security upon the
property, at three months from the day of
2000 26

JOHN MORRIS,
Official Assignee,

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